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Cross-tabulation Analyses for Relationships between Categorical IV and Categorical DV

The Set Up: This is an analysis of data from the 2022 General Social Survey (GSS). The GSS is a repeated cross-sectional study involving a survey of non-institutionalized U.S. adults ages 18 and older that measures various attitudes, opinions and behaviors. It has been conducted every other year since 1972, allowing social scientists to assess change over time in the values, beliefs, attitudes, opinions and behaviors of the U.S. adult population, specifically those related to social inequality, health and well-being, politics and law, family, religion, and key social issues such as technology, sustainability, capital punishment, abortion, voting rights, etc.

This is an examination of the **relationships between certain variables** using the bivariate test of **cross tabulation** to assess relationships between two categorical variables. All variables used in these analyses help to understand how sociodemographic characteristics shape peoples' views on different social issues.

Part I: Cross-tabulation of the relationship between educational attainment and views on government responsibility to help people afford medical care

HYPOTHESIS TO TEST: Those who consider themselves to be very religious will be more likely than those who consider themselves to be not religious at all to feel that the government should help people pay for medical care (doctors and hospital bills).

In general, some people think that it is the responsibility of the government in Washington to see to it that people have help in paying for doctors and hospital bills. Others think that these matters are not the responsibility of the federal government an * To what extent do you consider yourself a religious person? Are you very religious, moderately religious, slightly religious, or not religious at all? Crosstabulation

			To what extent do you consider yourself a religious person? Are you very religious, moderately religious, slightly religious, or not religious at all?				
			Very religious	Moderately religious	Slightly religious	Not religious at all	Total
In general, some people think that it is the responsibility of the government in Washington to see to it that people have help in paying for doctors and hospital bills. Others think that these matters are not the responsibility of the federal government an	Government should help	Count	114	259	221	342	936
		% within To what extent do you consider yourself a religious person? Are you very religious, moderately religious, slightly religious, or not religious at all?	42.9%	45.7%	53.6%	63.8%	52.6%
	Agree with both	Count	101	248	169	162	680
		% within To what extent do you consider yourself a religious person? Are you very religious, moderately religious, slightly religious, or not religious at all?	38.0%	43.7%	41.0%	30.2%	38.2%
	People should care for themselves	Count	51	60	22	32	165
		% within To what extent do you consider yourself a religious person? Are you very religious, moderately religious, slightly religious, or not religious at all?	19.2%	10.6%	5.3%	6.0%	9.3%
Total		Count	266	567	412	536	1781
		% within To what extent do you consider yourself a religious person? Are you very religious, moderately religious, slightly religious, or not religious at all?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

INTERPRETATION: The results do not support the hypothesis that those who consider themselves to be very religious will be more likely than those who consider themselves to be not religious at all to believe that the government should help pay for medical care (doctors and hospital bills). There is a moderate negative relationship between participant religiosity and belief in whether or not the government should help pay for medical care. Specifically, 42.9% of those who consider themselves very religious believe the government should help people pay for medical care, and 63.8% of those who consider themselves not religious at all believe the government should help people pay for medical care. This may be because of political affiliation corresponding to identified religiosity, as government paying for medical care is a common topic in US politics. This may also be due to highly-religious individuals potentially having less personal desire for medical intervention as it may contradict their religious beliefs. Participants identifying as highly religious may also feel that medical intervention is unnecessary for all due to their own religious beliefs.

Part II: Cross-tabulation assessing the relationship between job satisfaction and identified sex

HYPOTHESIS TO TEST: Males will be more likely than females to be satisfied with their jobs.

On the whole, how satisfied are you with the work you do -- would you say you are very satisfied, moderately satisfied, a little dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied? * CODE RESPONDENT'S SEX Crosstabulation

			CODE RESPONDENT'S SEX		
			Male	Female	Total
On the whole, how satisfied are you with the work you do -- would you say you are very satisfied, moderately satisfied, a little dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?	Very satisfied	Count	511	586	1097
		% within CODE RESPONDENT'S SEX	45.7%	44.0%	44.8%
	Moderately satisfied	Count	465	543	1008
		% within CODE RESPONDENT'S SEX	41.6%	40.8%	41.1%
	A little dissatisfied	Count	96	142	238
		% within CODE RESPONDENT'S SEX	8.6%	10.7%	9.7%
	Very dissatisfied	Count	47	60	107
		% within CODE RESPONDENT'S SEX	4.2%	4.5%	4.4%
Total		Count	1119	1331	2450
		% within CODE RESPONDENT'S SEX	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

INTERPRETATION: The results do not support the hypothesis that female participants will be less likely than male participants to report satisfaction with their job. There was no relationship between job satisfaction and sex of respondents. Specifically, 45.7% of males, and 44% of females report being very satisfied with their job. This may be because of participants feeling satisfaction with their job based on societal expectation of job attainment; female participants having jobs that do not pay well and male participants having jobs that do pay well, and the satisfaction when such expectations are incorrect. It may also be due to social desirability of jobs based on sex; female participants may strive for work positions deemed “feminine”, while male participants may strive for work positions deemed “masculine”. This may also be due to satisfaction in fulfillment of a social role; participants may feel satisfaction in participating in the economy.